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A LIST OF THE MAMMALS OF LABRADOR.

OUTRAM BANGS.

In the *Geological Survey of Canada*, Annual Report, New Series, vol. viii, 1895, pp. 313 L. to 321 L., Mr. A. P. Low gives a "List of Mammalia of the Labrador Peninsula, with brief notes on their distribution, etc." This list, appearing as it does in Mr. Low's valuable report upon Labrador, and being based very largely upon his personal observations in the field, is of great importance, and it is much to be regretted that so many of the names used are archaic — often misleading. The volume did not appear until the summer of 1897, although probably Mr. Low's list was written some time before that. The list, however, does not include several Labrador mammals, descriptions of which had appeared in print prior to 1895.

It is with such corrections and additions that I deal principally in the present paper, endeavoring to bring Mr. Low's list up to date. Much is still to be learned of the Labrador mammals, and the present list is doubtless incomplete. Only one of the species given by Mr. Low is dropped, — the musk ox, — Mr. Low himself saying that it is extremely doubtful if it ever occurred in Labrador. I follow Mr. Low in including several other species that occur in southwestern Labrador only, as the moose, the fisher, and the skunk. Doubtless there are many more of this category. No material is available from southern Labrador, and the mammals of that region are little known. It is more than probable that most of the usual forms of the upper Canadian and lower Hudsonian faunas occur there. At Lake Edward, Quebec, I took such species as *Microtus pennsylvanicus fontigenus*, *M. chrotorrhinus*, *Evotomys gapperi*, *Synaptomys fatuus*, *Peromyscus canadensis abietorum*, *Sorex hoyi*, *S. albibarbis*, and *Blarina brevicauda*. Without doubt the ranges of many if not all of these extend along the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and thus enter Labrador.

Two mammals are added by me as new forms — the Labrador black bear and the marten of North Labrador.

I am able to add but little to Mr. Low's account of most of the mammals, and have confined myself chiefly to recording the localities at which specimens have been taken, or the different species have been observed, quoting freely from Mr. Low.

LITERATURE.

In addition to Mr. Low's list, the following are the more important references to Labrador mammalia that have lately appeared:

1867. A. S. PACKARD. List of the Vertebrates Observed at Okak, Labrador, by Rev. Samuel Weiz, with annotations by A. S. Packard, Jr., M.D. *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* pp. 264–277. March, 1867.

1883. W. A. STEARNS. Notes on the Natural History of Labrador. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* Vol. vi, pp. 111–137. Aug. 1, 1883.

1889. C. HART MERRIAM. A New Genus and Four New Species of Arvicolinæ. *North Am. Fauna.* No. 2, pp. 27–35. 1889. (Contains descriptions of *Phenacomys celatus*, *P. ungava*, and *P. latimanus*.)

1891. A. S. PACKARD. The Labrador Coast. N. D. C. Hodges, Pub., New York. (In both of Packard's and in Stearns's works lists of the Labrador mammalia are given. These lists are much alike, are very imperfect, and were evidently taken one from the other. They call for no special comment, except that the raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) is given from Square Island. This is probably an error, as the locality is far beyond the known northern limit of range of the raccoon.)

1894. F. W. TRUE. Mictomys innuitus, New Genus and Species from Fort Chimo, Labrador. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Wash.* Vol. xvii, No. 999. Advance sheet. April 26, 1894.

1896. SAM'L N. RHOADS. The Polar Hares of Eastern North America, with Descriptions of New Forms. *Am. Nat.* pp. 251–256. March, 1896. (Containing description of *Lepus arcticus bangsii.*)

1896. SAM'L N. RHOADS. Synopsis of the Polar Hares of North America. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.* pp. 351–376. Philadelphia, 1896. (With fuller accounts of the different forms, plates of skulls, etc.)

1896. O. BANGS. Preliminary Description of a New Vole from Labrador. *Am. Nat.* Vol. xxx, p. 1051. Dec. 5, 1896.

1897. VERNON BAILEY. Revision of the American Voles of the Genus *Evotomys*. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* pp. 113–138. May 13, 1897. (Containing descriptions of *Evotomys ungava*, by Bailey, and *E. proteus*, by Bangs.)

1897. O. BANGS. On a Small Collection of Mammals from Hamilton Inlet, Labrador. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* pp. 235–240. Sept. 17, 1897.

1898. VERNON BAILEY. Preliminary Description of *Microtus pennsylvanicus labradorius*. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* Vol. xii, p. 88. April 30, 1898.

MATERIAL.

The first important collection of mammals from Labrador was the one made in 1882 by L. M. Turner, while stationed at Fort Chimo, Ungava. Several new forms have been described from this material, which is in the National Museum at Washington. Unfortunately, it is of rather poor quality; the small mammals are preserved in alcohol, and the larger ones are mostly flat skins, usually without skulls, and often very imperfect.[1]

In the summer of 1895 Mr. C. H. Goldthwaite made a collection of mammals for the Bangs collection at Rigoulette, on Hamilton Inlet, upon which I have already reported.

In the summer of 1897 Mr. J. D. Sornborger, while in northern Labrador, obtained a good many skulls of the larger mammals, principally by purchasing them from the Eskimo. These are also in the Bangs collection.

Besides these lots, about all the available material from Labrador consists of a few specimens in the collection of the Geological Survey of Canada, which Prof. John Macoun has kindly sent me for examination. Among them is one specimen of *Zapus insignis*, and one of *Peromyscus maniculatus*.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In view of Mr. Low's careful descriptions of every part of the Labrador Peninsula it is useless to say more than a word in a very general way about the features of the region. The country consists, roughly speaking, of three general kinds: the barrens, the semi-barrens, and the forest — mostly of spruce and fir. Descriptions of any particular region can be found in Mr. Low's report.

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[1] Through the kindness of Mr. F. W. True and Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., I have had an opportunity of examining Turner's material.

The distribution of the different species is still very imperfectly known, but of course many species find their northern limit where the forest ends, while others are confined to the barrens and semi-barrens. There is quite a difference between the smaller mammals from the region about Hamilton Inlet and those from Fort Chimo, but just where the line is to be drawn that divides the two sets of forms I am at present unable to say. Many of the forms in these two regions appear, however, to be specifically distinct.

1. MONODON MONOCERAS Linn. Narwhal.
Monodon monoceras Linn. Ed. x, p. 75. 1758.

Common all along the Labrador coasts.

2. DELPHINAPTERUS LEUCAS (Pallas). White porpoise.
Delphinus leucas Pallas. "*It.* iii, p. 84, t. iv."

Common everywhere along the Labrador coasts.[1]

3. LEPUS AMERICANUS AMERICANUS Erxl. American varying hare.
Lepus americanus Erxl. *Syst. Anim.* p. 330. 1777.
Type Locality. South side of Hudson Strait.

Common throughout the wooded region and extending into the edge of the barrens. Goldthwaite took fourteen specimens at Hamilton Inlet.

4. LEPUS ARCTICUS BANGSII Rhoads. Newfoundland Arctic hare.
Lepus arcticus bangsii Rhoads. *Am. Nat.* p. 253. March, 1896.
Type Locality. Codroy, Newfoundland.

The dark-colored, more southern form of the Arctic hare is of general distribution in the barrens and semi-barrens of Labrador, occasionally reaching as far south as Hamilton Inlet. Turner took specimens at Fort Chimo and Solomon Island.

5. ERETHIZON DORSATUS (Linn). Canada porcupine.
Hystrix dorsata Linn. *Syst. Nat.* Ed. x, vol. i, p. 57. 1758.

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[1] Several other cetaceans are given by Packard in his list of the mammals of the Labrador coast. Mr. Low does not include these, although he often quotes from Packard and from Stearns. I therefore follow Mr. Low in omitting them.

Common from the St. Lawrence north to the semi-barrens.

Turner took a specimen at Fort Chimo. This skin (no skull can be found) is in the National Museum, where I examined it. It is nearly uniform black, with but very few lighter rings on the long hairs and quills. The densely woolly hair is very long, entirely concealing the quills. The tail is short.

I feel sure this porcupine represents a good geographical race. Skulls of the porcupine from as far north as Nova Scotia begin to show differences from those of New Hampshire and Maine, and undoubtedly these characters will prove to be carried farther still in Labrador specimens.

6. ZAPUS HUDSONIUS HUDSONIUS (Zimmermann). Jumping mouse.

Dipus hudsonius Zimmermann. *Geog. Gesch.* Vol. ii, p. 358. 1780.

Apparently not common. Goldthwaite took three at Rigoulette, Hamilton Inlet, all in the spruce woods.

7. ZAPUS INSIGNIS Miller. Woodland jumping mouse.

Zapus insignis Miller. *Am. Nat.* Vol. xxv, p. 742. 1891.

Low took one specimen at Hamilton River. This is mounted and in the Geological Survey of Canada collection. I have examined it and do not feel at all sure that more specimens would not show the Labrador form to be a good sub-species.

8. FIBER ZIBETHICUS ZIBETHICUS (Linn). Muskrat.

Castor zibethicus Linn. *Syst. Nat.* Ed. xii, vol. i, p. 79. 1766.

Low says of the muskrat that it is common in the southern wooded region, but rare along the Upper Hamilton River.

Goldthwaite took one at Rigoulette. Turner took it at Fort Chimo.

9. DICROSTONYX HUDSONIUS (Pallas). Hudson Bay lemming.

Mus hudsonius Pallas. Glir. p. 203. 1778.

Found throughout the barrens and on the treeless hills, south, at least, to Hamilton Inlet.

Low took it at Lake Michikamaw. Goldthwaite trapped four at Rigoulette. I have also examined a mounted specimen from Port Burwell, collected in 1884 by Dr. Bell, in the Geological Survey of Canada collection.

10. SYNAPTOMYS (MICTOMYS) INNUITUS (True). True's lemming.

Mictomys innuitus True. *Proc. Nat. Mus.* Vol. xvii, No. 999. Advance sheet. April 26, 1894.

Type Locality. Fort Chimo, Labrador.

Known at present only by the type and one specimen, not typical, taken at Rigoulette by Goldthwaite.

11. MICROTUS ENIXUS Bangs. Larger Labrador vole.

Microtus enixus Bangs. *Am. Nat.* Vol. xxx, p. 105. 1896.

Type Locality. Rigoulette, Hamilton Inlet, Labrador.

Probably common throughout all the wooded regions, its range extending north to the semi-barrens and meeting that of the next form — *M. pennsylvanicus labradorius.*

Goldthwaite took a large series at the type locality. I have examined three specimens in the collection of the Geological Survey of Canada, from "50 miles north of Fort George." Turner took quite a number at Fort Chimo.

12. MICROTUS PENNSYLVANICUS LABRADORIUS Bailey. Small Labrador vole.

Microtus pennsylvanicus labradorius Bailey. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* p. 88. April 30, 1898.

Type Locality. Fort Chimo, Ungava, Labrador.

This little vole probably occurs only in the barrens and semi-barrens. It can be told from *M. enixus* by its smaller size, shorter, more hairy tail, by its smaller, flatter skull, with shorter rostrum and nasals, and smaller, shorter incisive foramina, differently shaped zygoma, and larger auditory bullæ. There are probably color differences also, but I have seen alcoholic specimens only. Turner took many specimens at Fort Chimo.

13. EVOTOMYS UNGAVA Bailey. Ungava red-backed mouse.

Evotomys ungava Bailey. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* p. 130. 1897.

Type Locality. Fort Chimo, Labrador.

Probably restricted to the barrens and semi-barrens. Turner reported the species to be abundant at Fort Chimo, but apparently did not send many specimens to Washington.

The differences between this and the next species appear to be as great as between any two members of the genus *Evotomys.*

14. EVOTOMYS PROTEUS Bangs. Hamilton Inlet red-backed mouse.

Evotomys proteus Bangs. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* p. 137. 1897.

Type Locality. Rigoulette, Hamilton Inlet, Labrador.

Very abundant at Hamilton Inlet, and probably throughout the wooded regions. Goldthwaite took a large series at Rigoulette.

15. PHENACOMYS LATIMANUS Merriam. Small yellow-faced phenacomys.

Phenacomys latimanus Merriam. *North Am. Fauna.* No. 2, p. 34. 1889.

Type Locality. Fort Chimo, Ungava, Labrador.

Probably of general distribution in the drier semi-barrens. Known from Labrador only by the specimens sent to Washington by Turner.

16. PHENACOMYS UNGAVA Merriam. Large yellow-faced Phenacomys.

Phenacomys ungava Merriam. *North Am. Fauna.* No. 2, p. 30. 1889. (Fort Chimo, Lab.)

Phenacomys celatus Merriam. *North Am. Fauna.* No. 2, p. 33. 1889. (Godbout, Quebec.)

Type Locality. Fort Chimo, Ungava, Labrador.

Taken at Fort Chimo by Turner, at Rigoulette by Goldthwaite, and at Groswater Bay (= Hamilton Inlet) by Dr. Coues (2 skulls).

Goldthwaite's series from Rigoulette, sixteen in number, were all caught in one place in the spruce woods. The adults are much larger than the type of the species from Fort Chimo, and may represent a larger, more southern, sub-species.

17. PEROMYSCUS MANICULATUS (Wagner). Labrador deer mouse.
Hesperomys maniculatus Wagner. *Weigmann's Archiv.* Vol. xi, 1845.
Type Locality. "The Moravian settlements in Labrador."

Unfortunately, this mouse is at present little known; neither Turner nor Goldthwaite took specimens. Low reports it as being common at Northwest River, Hudson's Bay Port. I have seen and examined but one example — a fine adult female from Great Whale River, in the collection of the Geological Survey of Canada. This specimen I have compared with the type of *Peromyscus texensis arcticus* Mearns, and the two appear to be identical.

The Great Whale River specimen of *P. maniculatus* (measured by me from a well-made skin) has the following dimensions: total length, 166; tail vertebræ, 74; pencil, 5; hind foot, 19.5. The type of *P. texensis arcticus* (measured by me from well-made skin): total length, 168; tail vertebræ, 73; pencil, 5; hind foot, 20. In color they agree exactly. The skull of the Great Whale River specimen is peculiar. It is very large, with an extremely broad, flat brain case and heavy rostrum. The molar teeth are also large. The skull of the type of *P. texensis arcticus* is in the skin, and at present I am unable to examine it. The shorter tail and different skull of *P. maniculatus* distinguish it from any of the members of the *canadensis* group.

For the present, until more material from Labrador is available, the question of the relationship of *P. texensis arcticus* and *P. maniculatus* cannot be settled, though it is probable that they are the same. One point is perfectly clear — that *P. maniculatus* is a splendid, distinct species.

18. CASTOR CANADENSIS Kuhl. Canadian beaver.
Castor canadensis Kuhl. *Beiträge zur Zoologie.* p. 64. 1820.

Low says the beaver is common in the wooded regions, and extends into the semi-barrens where food is found. I have seen no Labrador specimens.

19. ARCTOMYS MONAX MELANOPUS (Kuhl). Hudsonian woodchuck.
Arctomys melanopus Kuhl. *Beiträge.* p. 64. 1820.

Common in the country between Lake St. John and the East Main River, Low. I have seen no Labrador specimens; without doubt the form found there is *melanopus*.

20. SCIURUS HUDSONICUS HUDSONICUS Erxl. Northern pine squirrel; red squirrel.

Sciurus vulgaris ε. *hudsonicus* Erxl. *Mammalia*. p. 416. 1777.

Type Locality. Hudson Strait.

Common in the wooded regions and extending into the semi-barrens. Goldthwaite took specimens at Rigoulette. Turner took specimens at Fort Chimo and at Forks, Northwest River.

21. SCIUROPTERUS SABRINUS (Shaw). Severn River flying squirrel.

Sciurus sabrinus Shaw. *Gen. Zoöl.* Vol. i, p. 15 F. 1801.

Common in the valley of the Lower Hamilton River and about the head of Hamilton Inlet, Low. I have not seen any specimens from Labrador. Turner sent one to Washington; although catalogued, it cannot now be found.

22. SOREX PERSONATUS I. Geoff. St. Hilaire. Common shrew.

Sorex personatus I. Geoff. St. Hilaire. *Mém. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris*. Vol. xv, p. 122. 1827.

Taken at Sandwich Bay by Low, at Rigoulette by Goldthwaite, and at Fort Chimo by Turner.

23. CONDYLURA CRISTATA (Linn). Star-nosed mole.

SOREX CRISTATUS Linn. *Syst. Nat.* Ed. x, vol. i, p. 53. 1758.

Goldthwaite saw and fully identified a star-nosed mole that the dogs had caught at Rigoulette. As he assures me there is not the slightest chance of a mistake in his identification, the species must be included.

24. MYOTIS LUCIFUGUS (Le Conte). Little brown bat.

Vespertilio lucifugus Le Conte. *Mc. Murtries Cuvier*. Appendix, p. 431. 1831.

Low supposed the bats seen by him on Hamilton River and at Lake Mistassini to belong to this species. I took this bat at Lake Edward, Quebec, and Miller (*North Am. Fauna*, No. 13, p. 63) records it from Godbout and Ottawa, Quebec, and from James Bay, Ontario. It is also found in Newfoundland.

25. MYOTIS SUBULATUS (Say). Say's bat.

Vespertilio subulatus Say. *Long's Exped. to Rocky Mts.* Vol. ii, p. 65, footnote. 1823.

Reported by Stearns from Natashquan. Miller (*North Am. Fauna*, No. 13, p. 76) records specimens from Mt. Forest and North Bay, Ontario, and Godbout and Ottawa, Quebec.

26. ALCE AMERICANUS Jardine. Moose.

Alces americanus Jardine. *Nat. Library*. Vol. iii, p. 125. 1835.

Low is in doubt whether or not the moose enters the southwestern limits of Labrador. It is occasionally killed in the region about Lake Edward, Quebec.

27. RANGIFER CARIBOU (Gml.). Woodland caribou.

Cervus tarandus γ. *caribou* Gmelin. *Syst. Nat.* Vol. i, p. 177. 1789.

Reported by Low to now be very rare, — almost exterminated, — though formerly abundant throughout the wooded regions. Low also says that the destruction of the woodland caribou has resulted in the dying off, from actual starvation, of a large proportion of the interior Indians, which, in its turn, has caused a great increase in the numbers of the fur-bearing animals.

28. RANGIFER ARCTICUS (Richardson). Barren ground caribou.

Cervus tarandus var. a. *arctica* Richardson. *F. B. A.* Vol. i, p. 241. 1829.

According to Low, the barren ground caribou still ranges in immense herds over the barrens and semi-barrens, south to the Mealy Mountains, between Hamilton Inlet and Sandwich Bay.

29. ROSMARUS ROSMARUS (Linn). Atlantic walrus.

Trichechus rosmarus Linn. *Syst. Nat.* Ed. xii, vol. i, p. 49. 1766.

Now restricted to northern Labrador, reaching south only to about Nachvak. Formerly abundant along the whole Labrador coast. A fine pair, ♂ and ♀, skulls in Bangs's collection, obtained by Sornborger from the Eskimo at Okak.

30. PHOCA VITULINA Linn. Harbor seal.

Phoca vitulina Linn. *Syst. Nat.* Vol. i, p. 38. 1758.

Common along the whole coast and in the lower parts of the rivers. It is also, according to Low, found in many of the fresh-water lakes of the interior, and the Indians assert that these fresh-water seals never leave the lakes. This should be carefully looked into, and it is to be hoped that collectors in Labrador may be able to take some of these fresh-water seals.

One skull in Bangs's collection from Okak, obtained by Sornborger from the Eskimo.

31. PHOCA (PUSA) HISPIDA Schreber. Ringed seal.

Phoca hispida Schreber. *Säugt.* Vol. iii, p. 312, Pl. LXXXVI. 1775. (*Vide* Thomas. *Zoölogist*, p. 102. 1898.)

Common along the entire Labrador coast.

32. PHOCA (PAGOPHILUS) GRŒNLANDICA Fabricius. Harp seal.

Phoca grœnlandica Fabricius. *Müller's Zool. Dan. Prod.* Vol. viii. 1776.

Common along the whole Labrador coast.

33. ERIGNATHUS BARBATUS (Fabricius). Bearded seal.

Phoca barbata Fabricius. *Müller's Zool. Dan. Prod.* Vol. viii. 1776.

Low reports this seal to be rare in the St. Lawrence and in southern Labrador, but more common northward — in Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay, and James Bay.

34. HALICHŒRUS GRYPUS (Fabricius). Gray seal.

Phoca grypus Fabricius. *Skriv. af. Naturh.-Selsk.* Vol. i, ii, p. 167, Pl. XIII, Fig. 4. 1791.

Rare along the Labrador coast.

35. CYSTOPHORA CRISTATA (Erxleben). Hooded seal.

Phoca cristata Erxleben. *Syst. Reg. Anim.* p. 590. 1777.

Not common along the Labrador coast.

36. THALARCTOS MARITIMUS (Linn). Polar bear; ice bear.

Ursus maritimus Linn. *Syst. Nat.* Ed. xii, vol. i, p. 70. 1766.

Low says the polar bear ranges south along the Atlantic coast of Labrador occasionally as far as the Strait of Belle Isle, and in Hudson Bay to Charleton Island. The species seldom goes far inland, except to produce its young. Sornborger told me that the polar bear is very common and resident in northern Labrador.

Four skulls in Bangs's collection, all obtained by Sornborger of the Eskimo at Hebron and Okak.

37. URSUS RICHARDSONII Mayne Reid. Barren ground bear.

Ursus richardsonii Mayne Reid. *Bruin: The Great Bear Hunt.* London, 1860. American Ed., pp. 260, 261. 1864.

Although no specimens have ever found their way into collections, there is no longer any doubt that a huge bear is found in the barrens of Labrador. Low says that the Mascaupee Indians have many tales of its size and ferocity. I can see no reasonable doubt that this bear is true *U. richardsonii*.

38. URSUS (EUARCTOS) AMERICANUS SORNBORGERI sub. sp. nov. Labrador black bear.

Type. From Okak, Labrador. Skull No. 7411, young adult (probably ♀), collection of E. A. and O. Bangs, obtained in the summer of 1897 by J. D. Sornborger from the Eskimo.

Subspecific Characters. The skull differs from that of true *U. americanus* from Maine, Nova Scotia, etc., in being smaller; very much shorter and broader; brain case short and broad; zygoma widely spread; frontal region low, broad, and flat, with great width across post-orbital processes; nasals short; palate much shorter and broader; molar teeth large.

External characters unknown.

Measurements. The type, young adult (probably ♀). Basilar length of Heusel, 205; occipito-nasal length, 187.4; zygomatic breadth, 129.6; mastoid breadth, 101.4; breadth between post-orbital processes, 72.6; inter-orbital breadth, 51.2; palatal length, 114.6; post-palatal length, 91; greatest length of single half of mandible, 164.

Remarks. Mr. Sornborger brought back from Labrador three fine skulls of the Labrador black bear: one from Hopedale, No. 7412, middle-aged adult (probably ♂); one from Maine, a two-thirds grown young; and the type of the form from Okak.

These three skulls show the black bear of the Labrador Peninsula to be easily separable from that of the Canadian regions of eastern North America. It is to be regretted that no skins were procured, as the external characters remain unknown.

The Labrador black bear is common throughout Labrador north to the tree limit. One would expect to find specimens from southwestern Labrador more nearly like true *U. americanus*, if not that form itself.

39. GULO LUSCUS (Linn). American wolverine.

Ursus luscus Linn. *Syst. Nat.* Ed. x, vol. i, p. 47. 1758.

Abundant throughout Labrador, especially northward to Hudson Strait.

Two skulls from Okak in Bangs's collection, obtained by Sornborger. Turner sent one specimen to Washington from Fort Chimo.

40. LUTRA HUDSONICA HUDSONICA Lacépède. Hudsonian otter.

Lutra hudsonica "Lacépède. 1803."

Low states the other to be common throughout the wooded region and to range northward into the semi-barrens. One skull in Bangs's collection from Okak, Sornborger. Turner sent one specimen to Washington from "Forks," Ungava. (Although it appears in the catalogue, it cannot now be found.)

41. MEPHITIS MEPHITICA MEPHITICA (Shaw). Skunk.

Viverra mephitica Shaw. *Museum Leverianum.* p. 172. 1792.

Said by Stearns to be found occasionally on the southern coast of Labrador. I found it common at Lake Edward, Quebec, and it is probable that its range does reach Labrador.

42. MUSTELA AMERICANA Turton. Sable; marten.

Mustela americana. Turton's Linnæus. Vol. i, p. 60. 1806.

True *M. americana* probably occurs in southern Labrador, though I have seen no specimens. I took it at Lake Edward, Quebec. The form described below as *M. brumalis* is so different from true *M. americana*, that in the lack of any intermediate specimens I can feel justified only in regarding it as a distinct species. Low's remark, that "the largest and darkest skins are taken along the edge of its northern limits," also inclines me to the belief that two forms are found in Labrador, and that they are specifically distinct.

A complete series of good specimens from points along the whole peninsula would be of the greatest interest, and is one of the things to be hoped for in the future, as marten are common all through the Labrador Peninsula north to the tree limit.

43. MUSTELA BRUMALIS sp. nov. North Labrador marten.

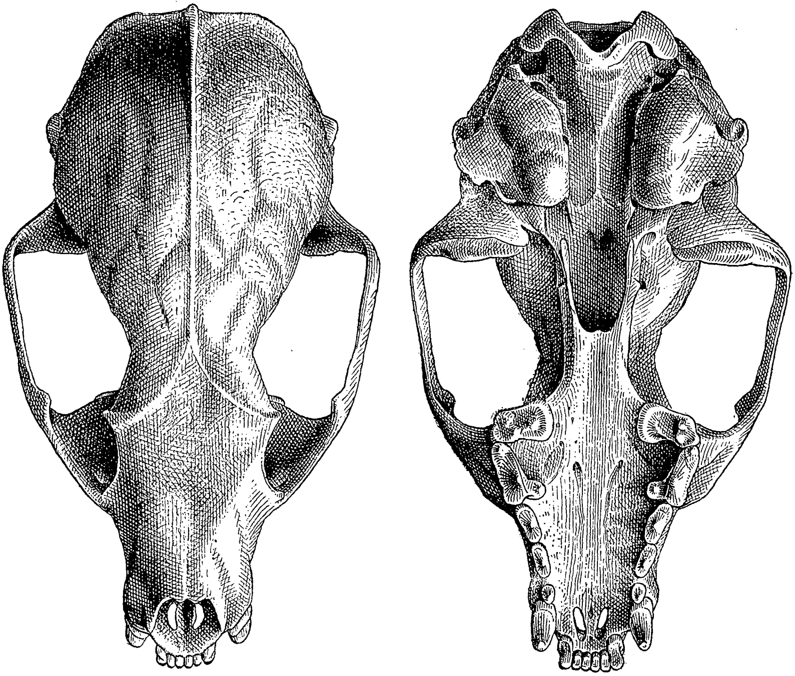
Type. From Okak, Labrador; skull, adult (probably ♂) No. 7417, collection of E. A. and O. Bangs. Obtained by J. D. Sornborger in the summer of 1897 from the Eskimo.

Specific Characters. Skull large, powerful, and heavy; rostrum very short and broad; frontals highly arched; auditory bullæ very large and deep; dentition extremely heavy throughout, the last upper molar in particular being very large; the tooth row a good deal crowded.

External characters unknown.

Measurements. Skull, the type, adult (probably ♂). Basilar length of Heusel, 78.6; zygomatic breadth, 51; mastoid breadth, 38.8; inter-orbital breadth, 19.6; breadth between post-orbital processes, 23.8; width of muzzle across canines, 17.2; greatest length of auditory bulla, 17.2; greatest length of single half of mandible, 58.4; length from front of canine to back of last molar (upper jaw, alveoli), 30.6.

Remarks. Mr. Sornborger brought back from Labrador last summer three skulls of *M. brumalis*, all from Okak. They are unsexed, though all are undoubtedly males. Two are adult and one a young adult, with the nasal sutures plainly visible. When compared with skulls of true *M. americana* from Maine, Quebec, etc., these Labrador skulls show very striking differences; their large size, short, wide rostrums, and enormous teeth at once distinguishing them. Compared with skulls of *M. caurina* the likeness in these respects is greater, but the highly arched frontals and large, deep auditory bullæ of *M. brumalis* are very different from the flattened frontals and small, short, totally differently shaped auditory bullæ of that species.



Skulls of M. Brumalis.

It is very much to be regretted that there are no skins of *M. brumalis* for comparison, as from Low's casual remark, quoted above, I feel sure there are external characters by which *M. brumalis* can be told from *M. americana*.

44. MUSTELA PENNANTII Erxl. Pennants's marten, Fisher.

Mustela pennantii Erxl. *Syst. An.* p. 479. 1777.

Pennants's marten, according to Low, rarely enters the southwestern limits of Labrador, not occurring east of Mingan nor north of Mistassini.

45. PUTORIUS (LUTREOLA) VISON VISON (Schreber). Little black mink.

Mustela vison Schraeber. *Säugt.* Vol. iii, p. 463. 1778.

Low says the mink is found only in the southern part of Labrador, seldom occurring north of East Main and Hamilton Rivers. I found it very common at Lake Edward, Quebec, but have never seen a Labrador specimen.

46. PUTORIUS (ARCTOGALE) CICOGNANII CICOGNANII (Bonap.). Small brown weasel.

Mustela cicognanii Bonap. *Fauna, Italica, Mamm.* p. 4. 1838.

Reported by Low to be common everywhere south of tree limit.

Goldthwaite took two specimens, ♂ and ♀, at Rigoulette. Turner took one at "Forks," Ungava.

One would expect to find *Putorius cicognanii richardsonii* occurring in the semi-barrens of northern Labrador, but the three specimens referred to above are all true *cicognanii*.

47. VULPES LAGOPUS (Linn). Arctic fox.

Canis lagopus Linn. *Syst. Nat.* Ed. xii, vol. i, p. 59. 1766.

The Arctic fox is abundant in the barren grounds and extends south to about Lake Michikamaw and to Nichicum. Along both coasts it pushes rather farther south; on the Atlantic to Hamilton Inlet, and rarely even to the Strait of Belle Isle; on the coast of James Bay to its southern part.

Two skulls in Bangs's collection from Hebron, obtained by Sornborger.

48. VULPES PENNSYLVANICA subsp.? Red fox.

Common throughout the whole of Labrador from the St. Lawrence to Hudson Strait.

Six skulls in Bangs's collection, obtained by Sornborger at Hopedale and Okak. One wretched skin in National Museum, Washington, collected at Kokwak River, Ungava, by Turner.

The Labrador red fox is not true *V. pennsylvanica,* but until I have seen material enabling me to study its external characters, I am unwilling to refer it definitely to any form.

49. CANIS ALBUS Joseph Sabine. Arctic wolf.

Canis lupus — albus Joseph Sabine. *Franklin's Narrative.* Appendix, p. 655. 1823.

Occasionally taken in northern barren grounds, Low.

50. CANIS OCCIDENTALIS Richardson.[1] Timber wolf.

Canis lupus, occidentalis Richardson. *F. B. A. Mamm.* p. 60. 1829.

According to Low, the timber wolf is now very rare in the southern wooded region, owing to the extermination of the woodland caribou. It is still common in the barrens and semibarrens of the north.

One skull in Bangs's collection from Hopedale, collected by Sornborger.[2]

51. LYNX CANADENSIS (Geoff.). Canada lynx.

Felis canadensis. "Geoff. *Var. Mus.*"

Common within the wooded area from the Atlantic coast to Hudson Bay, Low.

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[1] I use Richardson's name, *Canis occidentalis,* for the timber wolf of eastern North America, not that I feel sure it is the name that will eventually stand for that animal, but in the confused state of the nomenclature of our large wolves I see no other course to follow at present. *Canis griseus* Sabine cannot be used, as it is preoccupied by the *Canis griseus* Boddaert, 1784, one of the synonyms of the gray fox, *Urocyon cinereo-argentatus.*

[2] The Eskimo dog, *Canis familiaris,* var. *borealis* Desmarest, is included by Low in his list. Although in a semi-wild state for a part of the year, the Eskimo dog does not seem to me entitled to a place in the list of the mammals of Labrador.

	PRESENT LIST.	A. P. LOW'S LIST. [In Annual Report, *Geological Survey of Canada*, vol. viii, 1895.]
1.	*Monodon monoceras* Linn.	*Monodon monoceras* Linn.
2.	*Delphinapterus leucas* (Pallas).	*Delphinapterus catodon* Linn.
3.	*Lepus americanus* Erxl.	*Lepus americanus* Erxl.
4.	*Lepus arcticus bangsii* Rhoads.	*Lepus timidus* Linn, var. *arcticus* Leach.
5.	*Erethizon dorsatus* (Linn).	*Erethizon dorsatus* Linn.
6.	*Zapus hudsonius* (Zimmermann).	*Zapus hudsonius* Zimmermann.
7.	*Zapus insignis* Miller.	
8.	*Fiber zibethicus* (Linn).	*Fiber zibethicus* Linn.
9.	*Dicrostonyx hudsonius* (Pallas).	*Cuniculus torquatus* Pallas.
10.	*Synaptomys innuitus* (True).	
11.	*Microtus enixus* Bangs.	*Arvicola riparius* Ord.
12.	*Microtus pennsylvanicus labradorius* Bailey.	
13.	*Evotomys ungava* Bailey.	
14.	*Evotomys proteus* Bangs.	
15.	*Phenacomys latimanus* Merriam.	
16.	*Phenacomys ungava* Merriam.	
17.	*Peromyscus maniculatus* (Wagner).	*Hesperomys leucopus* Rafinesque.
18.	*Castor canadensis* Kuhl.	*Castor fiber* Linn.
19.	*Arctomys monax melanopus* (Kuhl).	*Arctomys monax* Linn.
20.	*Sciurus hudsonicus* Erxl.	*Sciurus hudsonius* Pallas.
21.	*Sciuropterus sabrinus* (Shaw).	*Sciuropterus volucella* Pallas, var. *hudsonius* Gml.
22.	*Sorex personatus* I. Geoff. St. Hilaire.	*Sorex personatus* Geoffrey St. Hilaire.
23.	*Condylura cristata* (Linn).	
24.	*Myotis lucifugus* (Le Conte).	*Vespertilio lucifugus* Le Conte.
25.	*Myotis subulatus* (Say).	*Vespertilio subulatus* Say.

		Ovibus moschatus Zimmermann.
26.	*Alce americanus* Jardine.	*Alce americanus* Jardine.
27.	*Rangifer caribou* (Gml.).	*Rangifer caribou* Linn.
28.	*Rangifer arcticus* (Richardson).	*Rangifer grœnlandicus* Linn.
29.	*Rosmarus rosmarus* (Linn).	*Obodœnus rosmarius* Malmgren.
30.	*Phoca vitulina* Linn.	*Phoca vitulina* Linn.
31.	*Phoca hispida* Schreber.	*Phoca fœtida* Fabricius.
32.	*Phoca grœnlandica* Fabricius.	*Phoca grœnlandica* Fabricius.
33.	*Erignathus barbatus* (Fabricius).	*Erignathus barbatus* Fabricius.
34.	*Halichœrus grypus* (Fabricius).	*Halichœrus grypus* Fabricius.
35.	*Cystophora cristata* (Erxl.).	*Cystophora cristata* Erxl.
36.	*Thalarctos maritimus* (Linn).	*Thalassarctos maritimus* Linn.
37.	*Ursus richardsonii* Mayne Reid.	*Ursus arctos* Richardson.
38.	*Ursus americanus sornborgeri* Bangs.	*Ursus americanus* Pallas.
39.	*Gulo luscus* (Linn).	*Gulo luscus* Linn.
40.	*Lutra hudsonica* Lacépède.	*Lutra canadensis* Turton.
41.	*Mephitis mephitica* (Shaw).	*Mephitis mephitica* Shaw.
42.	*Mustela americana* Turton.	*Mustela americana* Turton.
43.	*Mustela brumalis* Bangs.	
44.	*Mustela pennantii* Erxl.	*Mustela pennantii* Erxl.
45.	*Putorius vison* (Schreber).	*Putorius vison* Brisson.
46.	*Putorius cicognanii* (Bonap.).	*Putorius vulgaris* Linn. *Putorius ermineus* Linn.
47.	*Vulpes lagopus* (Linn).	*Vulpes lagopus* Linn.
48.	*Vulpes pennsylvanica* (subsp.?) Boddaert.	*Vulpes vulgaris* Flemming.
49.	*Canis albus* Joseph Sabine.	*Canis lupus*, var. *albus*.
50.	*Canis occidentalis* Richardson.	*Canis lupus* Linn.
		Canis familiaris Say.
51.	*Lynx canadensis* (Geoff.).	*Lynx canadensis* Desmarest.